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5. (Amended) The model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1, wherein the model non-human animal is unresponsive to endotoxin, which is a bacterial cell component.
6. (Amended) The model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1, wherein the model non-human animal is unresponsive to lipoteichoic acid, which is a bacterial cell component.
7. (Amended) The model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1, wherein the model non-human animal is unresponsive to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* lysate, which is a bacterial cell component.
8. (Amended) The model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components characterized by that the model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 is a non-human animal whose function of TLR2 gene is deficient on its chromosome.
9. (Amended) The model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components characterized by that the model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 is a non-human animal whose function of MyD88 gene is deficient on its chromosome.
10. (Amended) The model non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1, wherein the non-human animal is a rodent.
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12. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: macrophages or splenocytes obtained from the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 and a subject material are brought into contact in advance in vitro; the macrophages or the splenocytes are cultured in the presence of bacterial cell components; the

macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes is measured and assessed.

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13. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: macrophages or splenocytes obtained from the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 and bacterial cell components are brought into contact in advance in vitro; the macrophages or the splenocytes are cultured in the presence of a subject material; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes is measured and assessed.

14. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: a subject material is administered in advance to the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1; macrophages or splenocytes obtained from the non-human animal are cultured in the presence of bacterial cell components; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes is measured and assessed.

15. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: a subject material is administered in advance to the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1; the non-human animal is made to be infected with bacteria; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes obtained from the non-human animal is measured and assessed.

16. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 is made to be infected with bacteria in advance; macrophages or splenocytes obtained from the non-human animal are

cultured in the presence of a subject material; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes is measured and assessed.

17. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 is made to be infected with bacteria in advance; a subject material is administered to the non-human animal; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes obtained from the non-human animal is measured and assessed.
18. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: a subject material is administered in advance to the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1; the non-human animal is made to be infected with bacteria; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes in the non-human animal is measured and assessed.
19. (Amended) A screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 is made to be infected with bacteria in advance; a subject material is administered to the non-human animal; the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level of the macrophages or of the splenocytes in the non-human animal is measured and assessed.
20. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein those levels are assessed in comparison to the measured value of a wild type non-human animal as control, which is the same species of the nonhuman animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components, in the measurement and the assessment of the macrophage activity level or the splenocyte activity level.

21. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the measurement and the assessment of the macrophage activity level is the measurement and the assessment of the production amount of cytokine and/or nitrous ion in the macrophage.
22. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the measurement and the assessment of the splenocyte activity level is the measurement and the assessment of the expression amount of MHC class II in the splenocyte.
23. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the bacterial cell component is a lipoprotein/lipopeptide.
25. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the bacterial cell component is peptidoglycan.
26. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the bacterial cell component is endotoxin.
27. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the bacterial cell component is lipoteichoic acid.
28. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the bacterial cell component is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* lysate.

29. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the suppressor or the promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components is a suppressor or a promoter of bacterial infection.
30. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the suppressor or the promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components is an agonist or an antagonist of TLR2.
31. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the suppressor or the promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components is a suppressor or a promoter of interleukin-1 activity.
32. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the suppressor or the promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components is a suppressor or a promoter of interleukin-18 activity.
33. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the suppressor or the promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components is a suppressor or a promoter of IFN- γ activity.
34. (Amended) The screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according to claim 12, wherein the suppressor or the promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components is a suppressor or a promoter of TNF- α activity.
35. (Amended) A suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components

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characterized in being obtainable by the screening method of a suppressor or a promoter of responsiveness to bacterial cell components according claim 12.

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38. (Amended) An assessing method of a subject material characterized in comprising the steps of: the subject material is administered to the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1; the bioactivity of the subject material is assessed.
39. (Amended) An assessing method of a subject material characterized in comprising the steps of: the subject material is administered to the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1 and to a wild-type non-human animal of the non-human animal respectively; the bioactivity of each subject material is compared and assessed.
40. (Amended) The assessing method of a subject material according to claim 38, wherein the bioactivity is an endotoxin activity.
41. (Amended) The assessing method of a subject material according to claim 38, wherein the bioactivity is an interleukin-1 activity.
42. (Amended) The assessing method of a subject material according to claim 38, wherein the bioactivity is an interleukin-18 activity.
43. (Amended) A method of detecting bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: a subject material is administered to the non-human animal being unresponsive to bacterial cell components according to claim 1; bacterial cell components in the subject material are detected.
44. (Amended) A method of detecting bacterial cell components characterized in comprising the steps of: the subject material is administered to the non-human animal being unresponsive to

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bacterial cell components according to claim 1 and to a wild-type non-human animal of the non-human animal respectively; bacterial cell components in the subject materials are detected.

45. (Amended) The method of detecting bacterial cell components according to claim 43, wherein the bacterial cell component is a lipoprotein/lipopeptide.

47. (Amended) The method of detecting bacterial cell components according to claim 43, wherein the bacterial cell component is peptidoglycan.

48. (Amended) The method of detecting bacterial cell components according to claim 43, wherein the bacterial cell component is endotoxin.

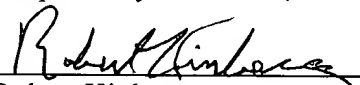
49. (Amended) The method of detecting bacterial cell components according to claim 43, wherein the bacterial cell component is lipoteichoic acid.

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is made to eliminate multiple claim dependency. Examination on the merits of the application is requested. A marked up version showing the changes made to the claims is attached.

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